The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—
NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a newspaper regularly, (whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not,) is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers, or Periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registering system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI.—NO. 43. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.

BEECHER'S ORDEAL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Pastor Reprimanded and Acquitted.

He Should Not Have Suffered Mrs. Tilton's Love,

NOR KEPT THE SCANDAL FROM THE CHURCH.

INTERESTING SCENES AFTER THE READING OF THE REPORT.

Moulton is Present at the Peril of Personal Safety.

Under the Escort of Policemen He Escapes Unharmed.

NEW YORK, August 28, 1874.

Plymouth Church was densely packed this evening, every available foot of sitting or standing room being occupied, and even the rostrum was encroached upon by the surging multitude. At the east end of the platform, and on the table alongside the presiding officer's seat, were vases of rare exotics. Probably over three thousand people were present, and many had to go away for want of accomodations. After singing and prayer, the report was read by Prof. Raymond, as follows:

To the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:

Dear Brethren—The pastor of Plymouth Church, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, addressed to us a letter, June 27, 1874, of which the following is a copy:

BROOKLYN, June 27, 1874.

Gentlemen—In the present state of public feeling, I owe it to my friends and to the Church and Society over which I am pastor, to have some proper investigation made of the rumors, insinuations or charges made respecting my conduct as connected with the late publications made by Mr. Tilton. I have thought that both the Church and the Society should be represented, and I take the liberty to select the following gentlemen to serve in this inquiry, and to do that which in justice they may require. I beg that each of the gentlemen named will consider this as if it had been separately and personally addressed to him, namely: From the Church—Henry W. Sage, Augustus Storrs, Henry C. Bowen, Alfred S. Hatch. From the Society—Horace B. Claflin, John Winslow, A. A. White. I desire you when you have satisfied yourselves by an impartial and thorough examination of all sources of evidence, to communicate to the Examining Committee, or to the Church, such action as then shall appear to you right and just.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Committee named having signified their willingness to serve in the grave matters so referred to them, Mr. Beecher addressed the following letter to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:

JULY 6, 1874.

Dear Brethren—I enclose to you a letter, in which I have requested three gentlemen from the church and three from the society of Plymouth Church, gentlemen of unimpeachable repute, and who have not been involved in any of the trials through which we have passed during the year, to make a thorough and impartial examination of the charges or accusations against my good name, and to report the same to you; and I now respectfully request that you will give to them such authority to act in your behalf. Also, it seems wise to me that the request should proceed from me instead of from you, without knowledge, and that you should give to it authority to act in you behalf. Then, in the thorough investigation of the facts should be concerned.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Thereupon the Examining Committee authorized the Committee named in the letter of June 27th, to act in their behalf also.

Your committee would refrain from referring to the inexpressible regret which they, in common with all good men, have felt at the unfortunate publications that made it necessary to discuss in the most public manner the unfortunate domestic affairs of the subject of the present inquiry; but accepting the situation as we found it when entered upon the high and solemn trust thus imposed, we have been profoundly impressed from the beginning with the gravity of the issues of the work before us. For a considerable time vague and indefinite rumors were in circulation, touching, in a vital manner, the Christian character of our beloved pastor, but nothing appeared from known responsible source, in a tangible form, to call the matter of Theodore Tilton to Rev. Dr. Bacon, which was published the 29th day of June, 1874. Was the appearance of this letter that moved Mr. Beecher two days afterwards, to request an immediate investigation? We will be well by the terms of such request, that some proper investigation is asked for by him of the rumors, insinuations or charges made respecting his conduct, as compromised by late publications made by Mr. Tilton. We were invited to make an impartial and thorough examination of all sources of evidence, and to advise such action as may seem best and wise.

In conducting this investigation we have faithfully endeavored to make it thorough and impartial and to get at such facts as are relevant to the inquiry from all attainable sources of evidence. To this end we have summoned or requested the attendance of the following persons to testify before the Committee: Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, Samuel Wilkeson, John R. Howard, Theodore Tilton, Samuel B. Beecher, Mrs. N. A. Morse, Oliver Johnson, Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., Dwight Johnson, Isaac H. Bailey, Mrs. Putnam, John W. Mason, Rev. W. W. Patton, Mary C. Ames, Richard P. Buck, Francis B. Carpenter, Albert F. Norton, Miss Emily E. M. Holmes, Hon. N. B. Morse, Mrs. Mary E. Bradshaw, Joseph Richards, Miss Elizabeth A. Turner, Francis W. Stiles, M.D., Mrs. Josephine C. Bowen, Dr. Henton, Miss Oakley, Miss Elizabeth A. Oviatt, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Hallock, Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman, Benj. F. Tracy, Francis D. Moulton, Franklin Woodruff, John W. Harmon, and Rev. Henry R. Pentecost. Most of the persons named have attended, as requested, before the Committee, the exception being Francis B. Carpenter, Mr. Francis Moulton promised to testify fully, but has failed to do so. He has submitted three short statements in writing to the Committee, consisting chiefly of the reason why he declined to testify, and of complaints against the action of the Committee. The Committee have called nine times, namely, on the days mentioned, in addition to the evidence of the persons named, we have examined a considerable number of letters and other documentary evidence which in some way were supposed to relate to the subject matter of the inquiry. We have had, in the prosecution of our investigations, seventy-eight sessions.

Mr. Tilton, in his letter to Dr. Bacon, published on the 29th day of June, 1874, states that knowledge came to him, in 1870, that Mr. Beecher had committed an offense against him which he forebore to name or characterize. In the same letter he charged, what is also charged to be, extracts from a letter signed by Mr. Beecher and dated January 1, 1871. This alleged letter, the whole of which appears in Mr. Tilton's subsequent statement before the Committee, has come to be known as the "Letter of Apology." When this committee commenced its labors there was, therefore, no allegation before them, except such a vague allusion to an offense of some sort said to have been committed by Mr. Beecher against Mr. Tilton, and for which, according to the same authority, he had apologized. It will be observed that the question before the Committee then was, that, if any, offense, had Mr. Beecher committed against Mr. Tilton? During the whole period of the investigation, Mr. Tilton was called before the Committee and made an extended written statement, and in addition to specific charges, which showed that the offense referred to in the above letter of apology was an act of adultery, adultery with his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton. By this statement, so made Mr. Tilton, the Rubicon of inquiry was then first that enlarged by the alleged facts, letters and circumstances therein set forth.

It is proper, in this connection, to state that the offense as alleged by Tilton during some years and until within a few months previous, in writing and otherwise, was an improper suggestion or solicitation by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, but in the interval between the time named, the charge passed and matured into another and different substance. The offense committed by Mr. Beecher, as now alleged by Mr. Tilton, is stated substantially in the third and fourth paragraphs of the subjoined statement before the Committee. The charge, in effect, is that Mr. Beecher, at his residence, on the evening of October 1868, or thereabouts, committed adultery with Elizabeth R. Tilton, the wife of Theodore Tilton; that the act was followed by a similar act of criminality between the same parties, at Mr. Tilton's residence, on the afternoon of the next day evening; followed also by other similar acts, on various occasions, from the autumn of 1868 to the autumn of 1870, in places during the two residences aforesaid, and occasionally other places to which Mrs. Tilton did invite and accompany her, is at which would meet her by previous appointment. The remainder of Mr. Tilton's statement, so far as it is made up of citations of alleged fact and circumstances, which seems to consider relevant to the charge and evidence sustaining his charges, as above stated. The Committee have given the evidence their most careful consideration, and find it therefrom, that in 1861, Mr. Beecher became editor, and Mr. Tilton became publisher of the *Independent*, and that during this relation they became warm and intimate friends. In or about 1865, Mr. Tilton began to urge Mr. Beecher to visit his (Tilton's) home, and the same more intimately associated with Mr. Tilton's family. He urged him to do much of his editorial writing in his study, as it was more convenient to write there than in the office of the *Independent*. Mr. Beecher visited the house, and a friendly relation sprang up between the wife and children of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, which continued from 1865 to December, 1870, when the friendly relation existing between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were always well known and understood, and her welfare a matter of special solicitude between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, his (Mr. Tilton's) wife, was set forth in the *Independent*, of which he had become sole proprietor, as an originality and opposition in the West, where this paper is widely circulated. After much discussion, the latter to the starting of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, a newspaper, in Chicago, to supersede the *Independent*, Mr. Tilton, while editor of the *Independent*, a leading newspaper, did come to deny the inspiration of the Scriptures and the divinity of Christ. A social views, about this time, also underwent a radical change in the direction of free love. This marked change in his religious and social views of Mr. Tilton was a source of great grief and sorrow to Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Tilton appeared to be a very religious woman, amounting almost to enthusiasm, and when this change occurred in her husband, she naturally sought a confidant or confidante for counsel and sympathy. She set forth in strong terms the suffering her husband's course was causing her. It now appears that during these years Mrs. Tilton became strongly attached to Mr. Beecher, and by 1870, confessed to her husband an improper following affection for her pastor.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.

OF COURSE there must be a reason why the Democratic State Convention lacked the courage to proclaim itself with reference to the important question of protection to American industries. What is it?

WE ARE in receipt of cheerful accounts of the canvass in Ohio and Indiana. Some well-informed Democrats, it is reported, concede that the Republicans will carry both States. In the latter State the Democracy have made a direct blow at the interests of public schools and the cause of education by declaring in favor of the abolition of the office of County Superintendent—a step which will probably cost them dearly.

IN REGARD to the critical condition of affairs in the South, it is a noticeable fact that, from the statements of Southern journals themselves, it does not appear that the negroes have been anywhere aggressive, but that in all cases the difficulties have been brought about by white men. Nothing which the colored people have done can give the shadow of an excuse for the terrible atrocities which are every day taking place in that section

IT BEGINS to look as though the triumph of the Democracy in Connecticut, last spring, will not be an unnixed calamity. It is bringing home to the people such an overwhelming disgust, that the Republican party will not lack recruits by the thousand when the great struggle of 1876 comes. It has proved to them, as if it were sent for the express purpose of doing it, the absolute absurdity of Democratic professions. And so has the party in New Hampshire, and so it is doing everywhere.

BY THE WAY, didn't General MCCANDLESS, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, at a certain critical period during the war, write a letter declining a Generalship in the army, and recommending private citizenship as the post of honor? And does not this contrast somewhat sharply with the wooden leg won by General BEATH—the Republican nominee for the same office—in the service of his country? There are a good many Union soldiers left in Pennsylvania, yet. And they have heroic instincts—and long memories.

THE repudiation wing of the Illinois Democracy utterly refuse to be extinguished. They are now preparing a campaign document designed to rally the faithful in support of their views. It will be an argument against the platform of the hard money faction, and will show that the action lassing the representation of the total vote of the State was a violation of Democratic usage, and that it gave the control of the Convention to Republican counties. There is an exceedingly pretty Kilkenny fight in prospect among the Democracy of the Sucker State, this fall.

IT IS related of a negro, during the revolutionary war, that he was so patriotic and fond of having his name in the newspapers, that he consented to bestride a torpedo in a boat, and row out and be blown up with it under the sides of a British ship of war, on the condition of having a biographical sketch of himself prepared to his liking and printed in the village paper, the next morning. Rise up WILLIAM ALLEN would also seem to have almost reached that heroic standard of self-sacrifice. His entire readiness to immolate himself on the altars of his country, for his country's good, is wonderfully touching.

HERE is the true story of the latest "war of races" in Louisiana. The Democracy of Coushatta undertook to compel the officers of the parish, who are Republicans, to resign. They refused to do so, of course, and organized resistance. Thereupon the whites arrested the colored leaders, some thirteen in number, including the sheriff, the collector, register, and other officials, and had them thrown into gaol. Subsequently, whilst being removed to Shreveport, they were taken from the custody of the guard by a mob of white ruffians, and murdered. We make no comments, now. But we are somewhat interested to hear what the *Post* has to say concerning it.

THE Democratic campaign has opened in earnest throughout the South. Tennessee led the way by the deliberate massacre of sixteen colored people at one stroke; Louisiana followed promptly by the murder of nearly an equal number; Alabama shows her zeal in the cause by stopping mail trains, killing the colored agents, and firing into church congregations of colored people; and Texas, not to be outdone in the latest struggle for "Southern rights", has accomplished six hundred political assassinations since the inauguration of the Democratic Governor, COKE. Whatever it may mean in the Northern States, in the South the spread of Democratic "principles" means organized ruffianism and wholesale slaughter.

ACCORDING to the last report of the Commissioners of Customs of Great Britain, which has just been published, the imports of the great staple of English trade, cotton, the supply of which had fallen off considerably in 1872, has since advanced at the rate of 8 per cent., more than thirteen and one-half hundred million weight having been imported in 1873, against about twelve and one-half millions in the previous year. Petroleum shows a very extraordinary development. This is procured almost exclusively from the United States, and is now used extensively in England, not only for lighting purposes, but as a lubricant for machinery. From 1869 to 1872 inclusive, the British imports of this commodity varied from about five and a half to nine million gallons; but last year that country received the enormous quantity of 10,661,340 gallons. Looking at the import trade of the year 1873 as a whole, we find it characterized by a general increase in the articles used as food, and also an increase in the supply of raw material for manufactures, coupled in most cases with a diminished price for such material.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

All the leading journals of the country appear to agree with the opinion on several occasions expressed by the COMMERCIAL, to the effect that, notwithstanding the disappointed business anticipations of the past, there is much encouragement in the future, and that the present condition of trade in its varied aspects is really on a truer and more healthy basis than it has been since the war. The New York *Herald* of Monday says:

"Though in manufacturing districts the times are dull and the people are poor and apprehensive of the chances of the winter, yet with the farmers and all who depend upon the farmers, and in all the varied industries related to and dependent upon crops, there is a good share of the confidence and elastic spirit that attend upon a good season; and as all the processes of legitimate trade begin in the producer, so he spills out what he has and buys what he needs, there is in the elementary facts of our condition good reason for hopefulness."

The New York *Bulletin* says of the outlook that it is—

"Affords no reason for jumping to the conclusion that the aggregate business this autumn is not to be good. Confidence is each day strengthening, and, with the good crops we are now assured of, there is reason for hopefulness."

The September issue of the reference book of the well-known mercantile agency of R. G. DUN & Co., of New York, whose peculiar opportunities for forming trustworthy opinions as to the condition of the business interests of the country are such as to give their official statements and conclusions much weight, says:

"Encouraging signs are not wanting. The internal commerce of the country is in a comparatively healthy condition. The indebtedness is light, stock small, and jobbers and retailers are buying prudently and in small quantities, and are transacting business in a safe way. Above all, the crops give every promise to be most abundant, and money will soon be flowing in streams back through the country, to be generally distributed among the producers."

The Boston *Advertiser*, whilst admitting that the movement in general business is not so active as was expected by many, considers that improvement affords good ground for encouragement, because of the hopeful conditions from which the improvement springs. It says:

"We have taken a new departure, and are just getting under way. Our progress, although slow and toilsome thus far, has been safe, and is likely to be more steady, if not more continuous, than in the past. Many bubbles were pricked during the panic, but although nominal values were largely changed, it is doubtful if the actual loss of the country has not been already fully offset by the value of the lesson which the panic taught—a lesson which would have been learned in no other way."

The Philadelphia *North American* cites a number of facts to show that events are verifying the most agreeable presages of business activity in that city in an encouraging manner; adding—

"There is sufficient in these governing conditions to show that general business must prosper while they last; and they are increasing rapidly in the best manner now. This is an early period to encounter so much activity. It attracts more, and can not fail to add our Southern trade, whether that is conducted by rail or shipping. Both Boston and Baltimore report a kindred state of affairs, and the diffusion of the activity renders our local manifestation all the more gratifying."

The *Bulletin*, of the same city, notes similar indications, and observes:

"If the present fall and winter shall be less prosperous than some others gone before, it will only be because the fears engendered by last year's troubles are not yet quite banished from men's minds. There is nothing more certain, however than that the country is entering on its new and brighter career of prosperity."

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"There is very generally a hopeful feeling among our merchants, which is also strengthened by advices from New York that the fall trade will be healthy and prosperous. Nearly all the leading branches of trade in the city report favorably, and claim an increase in business."

And the *Inter-Ocean*, after noting that a plentiful harvest stimulates every branch of commerce, remarks:

"There are evidences on all hands of a strong revival of business. We cite the new activity in building operations as the most palpable evidence of a restoration of confidence. Other evidences equally conclusive to those persons engaged in the various special industries and so capable of noting the smallest signs of improvement in each, doubtless exist."

Unless all the signs fail, there are reasonable grounds for believing that the fall trade, now opened, will be a good one, and satisfactory to all who have not pitched their expectations in too high a key.

IN THE year 1842, when JAMES BUCHANAN was a United States Senator, he wrote a letter to a citizen of Lewisburg, in this State, which has a bearing on one or two of the political questions of the present day. Among other things, he said:

"Every day renders the great truth more and more manifest in our country, that all men are equal, and that there ought to be no distinctions among us except those which arise from superior wisdom and virtue. I hope to see the day when *every child* born in Pennsylvania shall have the same right to receive a common education as to breathe the native air; and when this shall be accomplished, every youth will have a fair start, and superior merit can alone win the race."

HORACE GREELEY, just before his nomination for the Presidency by the Baltimore Democratic Convention, said, publicly:

"With regard to our common schools, where a rural district contains but twenty-five or thirty families, it is simply impossible, where two or three of those are colored, to have separate schools; and in those cases, in building or repairing school houses, the colored children shall not go to school with white children, is to say they shall not have any school whatever."

Yet this is what the Democracy of Pennsylvania, through their accredited leaders, to-day insist upon. They would have the foulest blot upon the Union change front to the rear on the dark ages.

POLITICAL.

State.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTE.

In accordance with a resolution of the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg, August 19, 1874, the following announcement is made of the Republican State Committee, so far as yet appointed for the ensuing year. Chairmen of County Committees who have not yet sent in the names of persons selected for the State Committee, will please do so at once, addressing them to Russell Errett, Chairman.

JAMES S. EUTAN,
President of the Convention.

Chairman—RUSSELL ERRETT, Pittsburgh.
Members at Large—
John M. Clark, Altoona.
William M. Darlington, Pittsburgh.
W. Howard Day, Harrisburg.
Adams—Edward McPherson, Gettysburg.
Allegheny—H. H. McCormick, Pittsburgh.
B. B. Coursin, McKeesport.
James A. Chambers, Pittsburgh.
J. M. Schaeffer, Pittsburgh.
William Kirk, Pittsburgh.
Adam Weaver, Pittsburgh.
R. M. Snodgrass, Pittsburgh.
Theodore Myler, Allegheny City.
Armstrong—Samuel Allen, Leechburg.
Beaver—W. S. Shallenberger, Beaver.
Bedford—Samuel J. Jordan, Bedford.
Berks—CYRUS T. Fox, Reading.
Henry Bellman, Reading.
Bucks—Walter P. Magill, New Hope.
Blair—David Over, Hollidaysburg.
Bradford—Hon. Jas. H. Webb, East Smithfield.
Clinton—B. W. Green, Emporium.
Centre—O. A. Furst, Bellefonte.
Chester—J. W. Barnard, West Chester.
A. C. Wood, Lock Haven.
Carbon—Gen. Wm. Lilly, Mauch Chunk.
Elk—J. H. Hagerty, Ridgeway.
Erie—A. Little, Erie.
Fayette—J. K. Ewing, Uniontown.
Forest—Thomas J. Vangiesen, Tionesta.
Greene—W. G. W. Day, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon—Wm. K. Burchinell, Huntingdon.
Indiana—H. B. McIntyre, Kent.
Juniata—Dr. L. E. Atkinson, Mifflintown.
Lancaster—J. A. Hiestand, Lancaster.
Geo. W. Mehaffey.
Lehigh—Hon. James S. Biery, Allentown.
Lawrence—George W. McCracken, New Castle.
Luzerne—Jos. A. Scranton, Scranton.
E. H. Chase, Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming—James H. Wood, Williamsport.
Montgomery—James G. McQuaide, Norristown.
McKean—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Mifflin—D. W. Woods, Lewistown.
Mercer—J. W. Russell, West Middlesex.
Monroe—Thomas G. Galbraith, Danville.
Northumberland—Alex. Caldwell, Shamokin.
Pike—J. H. Van Etten, Milford.
Perry—Charles C. Smiley, New Bloomfield.
Snyder—A. W. Potter, Selinsgrove.
Schuylkill—George W. Cole, Tamaqua.
Charles N. Brennan, Minersville.
Sullivan—E. M. Dunham, Laporte.
Tioga—Hon. B. B. Strang, Westfield.
Venango—Hon. Jonathan Miller, Franklin.
Union—Geo. W. Schock, Mifflinburg.
Washington—John N. McDonald, McDonald's Station.
Wayne—Miles L. Tracy, Honesdale.
Wyoming—J. C. Kinter, Mehoopany.
Westmoreland—J. R. McAfee, Greensburg.
York—H. S. McNair, York.
Philadelphia—James L. Brown.
Jesse W. Tittermary.
Wm. F. Anderson.
Thomas C. Parke.
Charles Thomson Jones.
Palmer C. McGinley.
W. H. Kern.
B. B. Bonham.
John McCullough.
Ezra Lukens.
Daniel W. Gilbert.

The members of the above committee will meet at the Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, September 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., for organization.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

Major William H. Yerkes, a well-known and able member of the Philadelphia bar, is spoken of as Judge PARSON'S successor as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The right is now fairly set in Pennsylvania, and there is neither guess-work nor imagination in saying that either a ticket so well selected as that of the Republicans will win triumphantly against that put in the field by the Democrats.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Republican Convention of Fulton county met at McConnellsburg, and nominated the following ticket: Congress—Dr. S. E. Duffield. State Senator—James Nesbit. Legislature—J. Alexander. Sheriff—M. S. Wilt. Commissioner—T. R. Palmer. Auditor—J. H. Covalt. Coroner—Dr. W. T. McKibben.

From the unanimity of the Republican press in support of the State ticket and the harmony which exists in the party in every section of the State, there cannot be a doubt of the election of all the Republican nominees by a majority of from fifteen to thirty thousand.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Democrats of Cumberland county have nominated so bad a ticket that even the Democratic papers there refuse to support it. The Democratic *Sentinel*, one of the Democratic papers, after showing up the nominees as a hard crowd, says: Suffice it to say that we wipe our hands of it. We will never consent to prostitute time and everything that belongs to manhood in the support of such a mass of corruption and imbecility.

In the State Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Adams and Cumberland, the Democratic conferees met at Bridgeport on Friday last, and, after twelve ballots, adjourned without making a nomination. The Democratic conferees representing the Congressional district composed of Adams, Cumberland and York, after forty ballots, nominated Colonel Levi Marsh, of York.

The Boston *Advertiser* is generally so accurate and has such an aversion to jokes that we think the night editor must have been napping when he got off the following: "The Pennsylvania Democrats have nominated Warren J. Berks for Governor." He, no doubt, meant to say that the Pennsylvania Democrats had nominated the Hon. Warren J. Woodward, of Berks county, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Bold Answer to the Repudiation Utterances of Last Week.

The Ticket and Platform Invincible.

Speeches of Senator Sherman and General Garfield on the Issues of To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., September 2, 1874.

The Republican State Convention which met at the Opera House to-day, though not so large, perhaps, as some that have met on previous years, when there were greater political issues at stake or full tickets to be nominated, was in all respects a representative and a most harmonious body of men. The delegations were all full, and when I speak of the crowd not being quite so large as usual, I mean that it fell short only in the number of outsiders—friends of candidates bent on electioneering and the like, who nearly always do so much towards making up the numbers on a convention, and often add to its turbulency or enthusiasm. There was scarcely any of this element here to-day. It had been conceded by all that the Secretary of State, school Commissioner and Clerk of the Supreme Court should be renominated without opposition, and while it became apparent that a little contest would spring up in regard to candidates for the Supreme Bench and the Board of Public Works, the opposition was not active enough to make it interesting to any but the few who were directly interested.

INCIDENTS OF PLATFORM MAKING.

Senator Sherman arrived in town yesterday, to look after the platform a little, and will give the "keynote" to the campaign in his speech at the ratification meeting to-night, in the Capitol square. About the only subjects under discussion in relation to the platform, are those of finance and temperance. On the latter there was apparently a wide divasity of opinion, and it seemed just possible that if it would be almost irreconcilable. A large number of delegates were present who believed that the only hope of the party success lay in the adoption of a strong prohibitory plank in the platform; while fully as many of an opposite opinion, thought the only way to hold their own was to let it alone entirely severely alone. Then there were others who were in favor of a Local Option measure similar to that of Pennsylvania; and still others who wanted a plank to that effect in the platform. Fully twenty aspiring gentlemen, who felt confident they knew exactly what the people wanted in this respect, came to Columbus to have those pockets prepared to insist upon their adoption by the Committee. Had they all been put together and boiled down into one, it would have been a curious mixture of stuff and nonsense as could be well gotten up.

THE OPERA HOUSE,

where the Convention was held to-day, had been handsomely decorated with flags, while in the upper gallery a band of music was stationed and discussed excellent music as the delegates came together and took their seats. Each of the 20 Congressional district being seated together.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

At eleven o'clock, General Charles C. Walcutt, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, announcing that Hon. Charles Foster, of Erie county, has been nominated by the Committee to act as Temporary Chairman. The motion was put, and Mr. Foster was elected, without a dissenting vote.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Hutchins, after which the usual committees were announced. The following gentlemen composed

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:

First district—Ben Eggleston, of Hamilton.
Second district—C. H. Blackburn, of Hamilton.
Third district—Joseph H. Barrett, of Clermont.
Fifth district—James L. Price, of Vanwert.
Sixth district—Clark Waggoner, of Lucas.
Seventh district—D. D. Noble, of Highland.
Eighth district—Gen. Warren Keifer, of Clark.
Ninth district—Gen. J. S. Robinson, of Harding.
Tenth district—J. T. Mack, of Sandusky.
Eleventh district—Gen. B. F. Coates, of Seneca.
Twelfth district—John H. Kelly, of Perry.
Thirteenth district—A. W. Train, of Muskingum.
Fourteenth district—P. Cuneo, of Wayndotte.
Fifteenth district—R. M. Simson, of Washington.
Sixteenth district—Hon. Lorenzo Danford, of Belmont.
Seventeenth district—J. K. Rukenbrod, of Columbiana.
Eighteenth district—Dr. J. Strong, of Lorain.
Nineteenth district—J. A. Garfield, Portage.
Twentieth district—Hon. A. T. Brinsmade, of Cuyahoga.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Convention came together promptly at one and a half P. M. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, through their chairman, Hon. J. T. Updegraff: For Permanent Chairman, Hon. John Sherman; for Secretary, Wm. A. Blunt, of Belmont; Assistant Secretaries, E. A. Lee, of Stark; E. N. Field, of Pickaway; Henry Hilbergen, of Hamilton; Frank Brown, of Clinton; A. J. DeWolf, of Hancock, and J. R. Foulke, of Morgan county.

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Senator Sherman who had appeared in the Convention as a delegate from Richland county, was received with prolonged applause as he appeared on the stage. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I return you my grateful acknowledgments for this unexpected honor. I was invited by the Executive Committee to make some remarks this evening, and had no expectation to participate in any other way in the proceedings of this Convention. The duties of the Convention are plain and simple. There is no unseemly struggle for office or honor. The State Convention meets to designate, from among the 250,000 Republicans of Ohio, a few men to hold offices of trust and honor. You, direct, you will make that selection with wise consideration for past services and for merit and honor. As for principles or principles involved, there will be no trouble. The principles of the Republican party are ingrafted in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws that have been framed and passed by the Republican party in the last fourteen years. [Applause.] Your highest duty is to see that these constitutional provisions are faithfully executed, honestly and religiously enforced without fear and without distinction between citizens, native or naturalized, white or black. [Applause.] But now, again, as law-citizens, I trust the Republican party will be bold and manly, as it has always been whenever an issue is presented, whether it face the fire in a manly way and expressing in a few brief, terse, Anglo-Saxon sentences your convictions as they shall be approved by your conscientious, and then leave to an intelligent people to say whether or not they are right. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, with these few remarks, especially as I am to comment at some length upon my views of the duty, responsibilities and principles of the Republican party this evening, I will delay you no longer, but the Convention will proceed to transact the business for which it has been called. [Applause.]

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready for action, the Convention next proceeded to nominations.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The name of A. T. Wykoff was presented for Secretary of State, by General F. B. Pond, of Morgan county, and his nomination was made by acclamation, amid considerable applause.

The next nomination was for Judges of the Supreme Court, to succeed Judge Day. The name of Judge Day was presented for renomination, by L. B. Gunckel, of Dayton, and that of W. W. Johnson, of Lawrence county, by General Grosvenor, of Athens. Before a vote was called a telegram was read from Judge Stone, saying that he had transmitted his resignation to Governor Allen, and it would be proper to nominate some one to fill out his unexpired term. After some little debate as to which place should be filled first, the question was decided by the withdrawal of Johnson as a candidate for the full term. Judge Day was then renominated for the full term by acclamation, and Johnson was afterward Johnson was nominated for the unexpired term in the same way.

Two candidates for the position of Member of the Board of Public Works were presented: A. R. Hosmer, the present incumbent, and D. L. Line. Balloting proceeded, Hosmer receiving 356 votes to 305 for Line. Hosmer's nomination was made unanimous.

Next, Thomas W. Harvey, the present incumbent of the office, was made the candidate for School Commissioner by acclamation.

Last of all Rodney Foos was renominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court by acclamation, and in response to loud calls returned thanks, expressing the hope that his election in October would be by acclamation, also.

This closed the nominations, and during the few moments that elapsed before the appearance of the Committee on Resolutions, an attempt was made to draw Governor Noyes into making a speech. He declined, however, saying that he would say what he had to say in the meeting at night.

The Committee on Resolutions now appeared and reported the following platform, which was adopted:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

FIRST—That we reaffirm the principles and policy of the Republican party as announced in the National Conventions that have adopted its history and great sources and we especially commend the vigor and force by which it maintained the Union, abolished slavery and secured equal civil and political rights to all citizens. We demand that these rights be restored by appropriate legislation, so that all citizens shall have the equal enjoyment of their rights. We demand of our public agents fidelity to their principles, the honest execution of the pledges made to the people, purity, integrity and economy in the discharge of their official duties and the prompt and fearless examination and punishment of crime, unfaithfully before the country.

You have put away without question all other issues before you—the issue of transportation, the issue of temperance, the issue of our currency—all these issues are put aside, and you are to maintain sound as to the position you propose to assume.

SECOND—That we hold, that after all, this iden that platform literature should contain lying and cowardly resolutions, is a mistake. Men are afraid to dodge questions by, is not a manly way to win victories anywhere. [Applause.] And I congratulate the Republican party that you have met the issues of the day in the platform you have adopted, in a manful, square, fighting style.

General Garfield continued by saying that the Republican party of every State in the Union is ashamed of, while they went before the State with the record of the Democratic party fresh in their minds, and with their own record before them. They were to go before the State to fight a party whose great leaders, only a few months ago, were in the field with the word sound organization; a party which, only a few months ago, declared that gold was the only honest, noblest and worthiest Democrat among them. He was sure they could beat that party this fall, as they had done when entering upon a career of victory in the old States to power. [Cheers.] They only needed to call out their strength in the old way and to enter upon new issues with the spirit of men that know and feel that they can believe they can make the future secure by earnest work, and victory was certain.

They had a large, he said, upon an area where no one man could be able to sway great masses of people, as in the old days, but when men are carefully studying their own interests, business and industries; when they are disposed to question and examine the legislation and internal growth. From the year 1824, when people began to ask questions about a national water courses for transportation, for a period of fifteen years, improvements of this kind engaged the attention of the Democratic party discovered that they had no constitutional right or power to clean out a harbor, or open a river, or in any way increase the advantages of our great inland waters, appeals were sent up and down to the close of the late war, not one dollar was appropriated, not one bar was taken out from the mouth of the Ohio, not one river was cleaned of a single snag, not one step was taken to open the great highways of free commerce possible or not. But, since the last gun of our war was fired, the Republican party came into power, and, by appropriations for the rivers and harbors of the Republic twice over than was ever done in all the previous years of the Republic combined. Not twenty-seven per cent. of all that was ever appropriated for the improvement of our rivers and harbors has been done by the Republican party. [Applause.] And the party has thus put itself in the front of the age, and has given to our cities the greatest questions that has ever confronted the American people, namely, the question of free, or at least cheap and easy transportation between the producer of American wealth and the consumer all over the land. We are ready to confront that question. We are ready to meet it and grapple through it, by the preparations we have already made. As has been said in your resolutions, the ultimate validity of the public debt is on that question. They are committed to the constitutional dogma that we have no right to do any of the things that the Democratic party have exercised the right, claimed the right, assumed the right and had many times the duty in grappling that question and settling it, as we believe, in the interests of American industry.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

In the evening a large ratification meeting was held on the west front of the Capitol, at which Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Noyes were speakers. On being introduced by Hon. T. H. Wykoff, Senator Sherman spoke as follows:

Senator Sherman's Speech.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The two great parties have now by their State Conventions in Ohio nominated their candidates and announced their principles. The people of Ohio have selected for the new Constitution, and thus have postponed for the time all questions of State policy. No General Assembly is to be elected. No Governor is to be elected. The officers to be elected are purely ministerial in their duties, and no local question can be decided. The people of Ohio are now called upon to choose between the only two existing national political parties, and at an election when their immediate interests are not to be acquired. It is therefore a national election. The issues and results, whatever they are or may be, affect the whole people of the United States in matters of national policy.

And, fellow-citizens, I am bound to say that at no period of our political history has the people of the United States been more free from embarrassment in the selection of parties than at the present time, no separating fundamental questions that have given rise to political parties are practically settled by the passage of the fifteenth amendment, insolvence and judicial decisions. The Federal and Republican parties of years ago [Applause] are grew partly out of the tendency of the Federalists to aristocratic forms and usages, and the fundamental difference as to the powers of the General Government. The strength of the Republican party grew out of the opposition to the extension of slave power in the form of the Democratic party. Those political rights, whether they tend to protect his person and property, or give him above fellows, are surely enough to create inequality among men without appealing to local law or original sin. Each man has to occupy a lower plane than his native abilities and equal opportunities would give him. The Republican party of Jefferson demanded equality before the law of all white men. The Republican party of to-day demands equality before the law of all men. How strange it is that we have to contest with a party calling itself Democratic and defending the right of equal opportunities to rise and be a man the equal of other men.

Not only are these rights disputed, but in some parts of the United States the right to vote [Applause] and to have one's vote counted is practically denied. The spirit of Ku-Kluxism is only smothered. We hear daily of murders, outrages and wrongs done to men at any time to a war of races. If the Democratic party was now in power the South would be more a condition of slavery in the South would be overwhelming, and then instead of a civil war between sections we would have a war between whites and blacks. We now hear of fraud, force and violence in the South. Those things can be corrected by peace and time. But if you add to these evils an element of discord as to the national debt, together, waged as such wars always are, by assassination and the torch, you will have sun burning out every right with all its numerous factors. The easiest way, the only way, is for the to be place all the rights, all the privileges and immunities created by the law upon precisely the same footing to all citizens. Then with equal opportunities for them to rise or fall according to their merit and industry.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Fellow-citizens, there is another guarantee which we, as Republicans, are bound to see fulfilled. It is section 4 of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

"The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

No one can doubt but that the Republican party will faithfully carry out the spirit of this guarantee—and it is equally certain that there are large portions of the Democratic party that are sincerely desirous to secure the validity of the public debt of the United States. Direct legislation, and I believe that the party is pledged by a majority of the Democratic party in the late rebel States. But this form of attacking the validity of the debt will be one of the most dangerous. The Indiana State Convention adopted a series of resolutions, of which these are the last three:

1st. "That we are in favor of the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks according to the law under which they were issued."

2d. "We are in favor of the repeal of the National Banking law and the substitution of greenbacks for the National Bank currency."

These resolutions taken together would declare that the 5-20 bonds shall be paid in greenbacks, and not only that the great mass of the debt of the United States. They declare that the 5-20 bonds shall be paid in greenbacks, and not only that the 5-20 bonds of five years, and the 5-20 bonds have risen in market value to par in gold. They have been bought and sold at par. Five hundred millions of them have been paid in coin by the Government since the resumption act was passed. I am now to disturb the settlement made by the act of March, 1869, is a wanton and foolish breach of public faith pledged by that act. And the proposition now boldly made to issue new greenbacks in express violation of the act under which the 5-20 bonds were issued in order to pay them off with notes not bearing interest, is a still more flagrant violation of public debt. If it were possible to commit a crime by the announcement of an atrocious political dogma, this would be a crime. It would create uneasiness and impair American credit to the precise extent of the public belief in its possibility. And at this day I believe these resolutions present the opinion of the disloyal element of the South and of those in the North who sympathized with such opinion.

The platform of the Indiana Democrats has been adopted by the Democratic Convention of Tennessee. The current is widening and deepening, and now in the Democratic party shrank from the burden of her debt—never for a moment violated her faith—which has maintained at par with coin. On this question though, I am sorry to say, we as Republicans are not entirely free from danger. We have far better off in that respect than our adversaries. The law of the last session of Congress, though not what any one desired for, has and will result beneficially and is in the right direction. The financial and constitutional complaint about the distribution of national bank circulation has been honorably settled. Now the banks may be organized in any of the Southern and Western States, and this is right. The currency of the country is taxed, but by the transfer of circulation from the East, where they had more than their share, to the West, where they had not their share, no tax was not that we needed the circulation, but that we needed the depleting of the power right to it. This law also settled the dangerous power claimed by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the volume of paper money to the extent of forty-four millions of dollars at his will. It also provided a system of actual redemption of bank notes, by which the people will get clean, new bank notes for the mutilated, dirty and defaced notes we had. Oh for one step further to make these notes as good as gold—and it needs only short and decisive act. The act of March, 1869. They say that the bonds *were* payable in greenbacks, and do not say whether they *were* to be paid in greenbacks. It is a most lame, pitiful and impotent conclusion. If this policy of reopening the questions settled by the act of March, 1869, is not sheer demagogism, it is by far the most important issue of this campaign. Prior to 1869 there were some honest differences of opinion as to the construction of the clause in the Constitution authorizing the public debt in the form of bonds might be paid off by an unlimited issue of greenbacks, and though practically repudiate the whole debt. Governor Morton claimed that bonds might be paid in greenbacks. I opt with him in favor of the hundred millions authorized by the loan acts but the great body of both the Republican and Democratic parties denied that bonds could only be paid in gold coin. This dangerous controversy greatly affected the public credit and entered into the election of 1868. The act of March, 1869, was universally regarded as forever settling this question. It declared that the public faith was pledged to the payment of both bonds and notes in coin. It was passed by a Congress fresh from the people, by a vote of 98 yeas to 47 nays in the House, and in the Senate to 29 yeas to 13 nays. It was the first act approved by President Grant. It was universally acquiesced in. The effect of the act was to bring immediately to advance the public credit. It led to confidence and prosperity and the rapid payment of the public debt. Under the policy thus inaugurated three hundred and eighty-two millions of the debt have been paid, the rate of interest has been reduced on five hundred millions more of the debt still due, and an annual saving of interest has been made of over twenty-five millions. A period of unexampled prosperity set in, which has only been checked by a too rapid development of distant and unproductive railroads.

Gentlemen, the reopening of this controversy is a real calamity. The failure of confidence in railroad investments was the cause of the recent panic. This swept away fortunes like a hurricane. Its receding waves still paralyze business, and especially in the production of iron and manufactures of iron. What then will be the effect of destroying confidence in public securities and the public faith? What would be the effect of hurrying home our dishonored debt? What will be the result if the United States should now, in violation of the public faith, begin to pay out its newly printed notes in payment of bonds? It is fully charged to the public credit that ought now to be grappled with and throughout by the people of Ohio with the fierce energy they grappled and throttled Vallandigham in 1863. Untarnished honor, honor so pure that it is not only from open fault, but from even the shadow of it, this is the pride of a State—men may not attain it, but organized States can. Fellow-citizens, this movement, whether under the open flag of repudiation raised by the Indiana Democrats or the covert, evasive threat of repudiation in the Ohio Democratic platform, is dishonor, shameful, culpable and foolish. It is the second nation in the civilized world in proportion. Surely in the branch of our National politics the Republican party may enter the lists with our old adversaries.

TRANSPORTATION AND LABOR.

There are two topics that are like to enter into our political controversies that have not yet been so developed by discussion as to justify me in defining the position of the Republican party. They are, indeed, not yet a political issue. I mean the transportation and labor questions. And as to both of these I know no better rule of action than to leave them to the action of supply and demand, without invoking the power of the Government to control the wages or rates. It is the right of every man to get as much for his labor as he can, and to avoid undue competition he is in perfect liberty to agree or combine with others to refuse to work or do any lawful act, to make his work more valuable. But such action by law to prevent others from working, or to deter or hinder a like liberty in others, is an unwise act. They have no power to prevent a peaceful assembling of workingmen, such assemblies are denied in this country. Laws, doctors, preachers, literary men or laborers may combine and unite for any lawful purpose, and that the highest law, to work when where and on such terms as they choose, and to get as much as he can for his labor. Actual freedom to all to employ or be employed as they will in their business, without fear or favor, without threat or intimidation, and to get all from their labor, is the primary law that sprang from the curse that fell upon Adam. This applies to corporations as to individuals. If in the essential difference of men of widely different opinions on religion, politics, morals and the like, but who have yet agreed to conduct the affairs of the framework of the Government or its administration. From the composition of the Republican party it no do doubt embraces a great portion of the temperance men of the country, but it is not the best means to effect the hoped for result. Let us think of these propositions as fast as they arise, and let the majority

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 5, 1874.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FOR AUGUST.

Decrease for the Month, $1,626,760.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1874.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt of the United States for the month of August, 1874, just issued:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,213,250,650
Five per cent. bonds	511,025,300
Total coin bonds	$1,724,275,950
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	2,578,140
Legal tender notes	$ 382,026,697
Certificates of deposit	58,690,000
Fractional currency	45,797,675
Coin certificates	29,141,200
Total without interest	$ 515,705,573
Total debt	$2,257,215,263
Total interest	20,356,511
Total debt and interest	$2,236,571,774
Cash in Treasury, coin	71,083,928
Cash in Treasury, currency	1,069,222
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	58,690,000
Total in Treasury	$ 146,393,190
Debt less cash in the Treasury	2,140,178,614
Decrease during August	1,626,760
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies: interest, payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by United States	24,335,395
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	5,388,692
Balance of interest paid by United States	18,993,704

THE NEW ELECTION LAWS.

Important Changes Which Should be Carefully Noted.

As the approaching fall election will be the first *general* election under the new Constitution and the new election laws made in conformity with its provisions, a more precise view of the important changes effected than any we have yet seen published has become essential. The following summary statement of the changes effected (prepared with great care) we think will meet the want, and prove to be highly useful to the thousands of election officers, window-book men and ward committee men, as well as instructive to citizens at large.

CHANGES EFFECTED BY THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

I. Two months' residence in the election district is required instead of ten days. This renders the "colonizing" of divisions less easy and more expensive.

II. The State or county tax must be assessed at least two months, instead of ten days, and must be paid at least one month before the election.

III. Every ballot *shall* be numbered when received, and the number entered on the list of voters opposite the name, and the voter *may* write his name or cause it to be written on his ticket.

IV. In trials of contested elections and in proceedings for the investigation of elections (which will include all the proceedings before the Judges of the court in receiving and counting the returns) all persons may be compelled to testify although his evidence may criminate himself. This sweeps away the right which the perpetrators of fraud have claimed to decline to answer and compels them to tell the whole truth to courts or expose themselves to an indictment for perjury.

V. Nobody can be an election officer who holds, or for two months before the election has held, any office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city. This excludes postmasters and other persons who have heretofore figured largely among the election officers.

VI. Two overseers may be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, on the application of five citizens. They have a right to be present at the proceedings of election officers, may report to the Court, and where the election officers differ in opinion, overseers, if they agree, may decide the difference.

VII. The "naturalized" citizen must have been "naturalized" at least one month before the election.

CHANGES IN THE LAWS BY THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF 1874.

First. This change relates to Boards of Canvassers in Philadelphia.

Second. The Assessor takes the transcript of the last assessment and goes in person or by a deputy to every house in his district and inquiring who has died or removed, who remains and who has moved into the division, and adds or erases the names as the case may be, and writes opposite each name the ground upon which the person claims a right to vote. He then makes out an alphabetical list of the persons entitled to vote. From the first Monday in August till the end of the first day before the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, a period of three months, a copy of the assessment in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of every person in the district, and from that time forward is bound to add to the names of persons entitled to vote or strike from it the names of those disqualified. Third. There is a penalty of $500 and imprisonment for an assessor knowingly assessing any person who he knows is not entitled to assess a person who is qualified. In addition, the Court of Common Pleas, or any Judge thereof, at any time before the day of election, upon complaint before it or him, under oath, can call the assessor before him, and hear all the parties and dispose of the subject in a summary manner as to law and justice belong, and, if need be, can compel the assessor to correct the registry accordingly, and to enforce such order by attachment or proceedings upon contempt.

Under the old law the Court has no authority to enforce the correction of the lists, or strike out names, and hundreds of legal voters were willfully stricken from the lists and thus deprived of their votes, without being able to obtain any redress.

Fourth. The election of officers—one judge and two inspectors—each ward, district or town. Formerly the judge and four inspectors were appointed by the Judges of Election.

Fifth. The polls shall be opened at 7 A. M. and closed at 7 P. M. Under the old law the polls closed at 7 P. M., and the voter could not afford to lose half a day from their work could not reach the polls in time to vote.

Sixth. To entitle a person to vote he shall have resided in the division two months before the election. Under the old law, ten days was all the time required for a residence.

Seventh. To entitle a person to vote, he shall have paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed two months and paid at least one month before the election. If he has lost his receipt he may make an affidavit of the fact. Under the old law the tax could have been paid at any time within the two years, but the receipt was required to be produced if the voter was challenged, and unless he could produce it he was not entitled to vote.

Eighth. A person who is otherwise qualified, may vote although his name does not appear on the Assessor's list. He shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to his residence, who shall be sworn or affirmed, and subscribe an affidavit of the fact. The person claiming to vote must also sign and swear a partly written and partly printed affidavit, setting forth the grounds of his claim and right, and that he has not voted into the district for the purpose of voting. These affidavits require time and care by their preparation, and are placed by the election officers with the votes, tally list and other papers in the box and sealed up.

Under the old law only those persons whose names were on the registry list could vote. The registry was the only evidence of the qualified residence, no affidavits were required to be signed or preserved as evidence against illegal voters or their vouchers, and one unprincipled person could orally vouch for any number of fraudulent voters in the space of a few minutes in the hurry and confusion preceding the closing of the polls.

Ninth. All persons claiming a right to vote may be challenged, and proof of their right must be produced; and there is a penalty of fine and imprisonment for any election officer to disregard a challenge and to refuse or neglect to require proof when a person is challenged.

Under the old law, a person voting in the name of a person on the registry list could not be challenged on the ground of residence. There was no way to compel an election officer to regard a challenge for any cause, and frequently the votes of repeaters were received against the protest of the best men of the division, without requiring any proof whatever.

Tenth. Every ballot shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number received by the clerk in the list opposite the name of the voter to whom it is delivered. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. This is entirely new, and is obviously advantageous. It will prevent ballot box stuffing, the substitution of tickets or placing of stickers over the names on the ticket after the vote is cast, and will facilitate the detection of fraud at any contested election.

Eleventh. The election officers shall several be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. It is made a misdemeanor, and is therefore an indictable offense for any election officer to disclose how an elector voted. This is also entirely new, and will enable timid people or those holding position under an employer, to cast their votes according to their own choice, without being called to account therefor by any person or party.

Twelfth. It is a misdemeanor for any person not a resident of the division to use any intimidation, or violence or any improper influence at election from performing his duties, or to prevent any person from exercising his right to vote or to prevent any person from exercising his right to challenge a person offering to vote.

Thirteenth. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for. Under the old law the votes were counted every hour, and it was thus rendered an easy matter to keep a number of fraudulent votes in would be required to secure an election.

Fourteenth. The vote as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a full statement showing the number of votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the count is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house, for information of the public. The officers of election are also liable to a penalty of five and imprisonment for neglecting or refusing to perform these duties. And it is a misdemeanor for any person to wilfully and maliciously tear, deface or destroy the statement or return so put up.

Fifteenth. The returns shall be made out in triplicate, with, in addition, a return sheet, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his name, first in words and again in figures, and signed by all of the officers and certified by the majority, if any, of these returns, one is placed in the box and the other two, in envelopes, sealed, and one of the envelopes is given to the minority inspector to keep, and the other, with the return sheet, is taken to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

Under the old law one return was placed in the box, the second was sealed up in an envelope and taken to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and the third was taken by the judge to a meeting of the judges in the Ward, held the next day. The minority had no check upon the majority.

Sixteenth. The second day after the election the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas shall present the returns of the election to the Court. Three or more of the judges shall be present. The sessions shall be opened to the public. The returns shall be opened by the Court and read in open court by the officers and such of its sworn assistants as the Court shall appoint, in the presence of the judges of election as far as in case the return of any election division shall be missing, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging fraud or error or mistake, or where fraud or mistake, is apparent on the return, the Court shall examine the return, and if, in the judgment of the Court, it shall be necessary to a just return, said Court shall issue such summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the division complained of, to bring them forthwith before Court with the election papers in their possession; and if palpable fraud or mistake shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the Court, be corrected by the Court, and so certified.

Seventeenth. Another new Act of Assembly forbids any tax collector to issue receipts for taxes which shall not have been paid, or to note-date any receipt under a penalty of fine and imprisonment, and the penalties of any tax receipt knowing that it misstates the time or fact of payment, is also made an indictable offense.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 2, 1874.

The future of railroad securities is a problem that is occupying the attention of that large class of our citizens, who are in numerous ways, more or less interested. Led by the glowing advertisements of the managers of new railway enterprises, thousands of the well to do classes, have bought bonds from one to five thousand dollars as permanent investments of the surplus earnings of years of labor.

The small investors are dependent to a great degree upon the interest on their bonds for the means of living. Among the banks and private money lenders, railroad bonds have always held a high place as reliable and safe collaterals; the roads themselves are dependent on the sale of their mortgages for means wherewith to push forward needed improvements. Thus any movement, mercantile or political, which will reanimate the market for railway debentures will be hailed with pleasure.

A few week since Disraeli made the statement that political affairs in Europe were far from satisfactory. The complications arising out of the hostile attitude of the Catholic and Protestant factions in Germany, embittered as they are by persecution, only await a favorable time to break out into active opposition. The revival of political agitation in France incident to the escape of Marshal Bazaine, the tried friend of the exiled Empress; the disturbed condition of the so-called republic of Spain, all point to causes which led the English Premier to make the remark quoted. It is not at all improbable that the peace of Europe may at any time be disturbed. If so, the question arises, how will this state of affairs affect this country? In the effect of the Franco-Prussian war of '70 we find an answer. We furnished not only food, but material of war to both contestants, and an impetus was given manufactures and all mercantile enterprises here, which made this country exceedingly prosperous. At the first intimation of such a move capital, always sensitive, would seek investment in countries not affected by warlike preparations, when we would doubtless see the activity in American railway securities which was the prominent feature of the markets in 1870 and 1871.

—The New York *Post* gives the following report of the stock market:

The Stock Exchange markets are more active than yesterday and prices are higher. In trade considerable amounts are changing hands. Sellers are careful in their credits and buyers purchase sparingly. The most unsatisfactory features of trade to seller is that prices are low. Money consumes very abundant, call loans being 3 per cent. and prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. for short date, and 6½ to 7½ per cent. for long date. The public debt statement shows a reduction during August of $1,626,760. The interest balance in the Treasury is $16,620,000, an unusually large, and we may say, unnecessarily large amount. The net gold in the Treasury is $71,083,928, which should be deducted $29,140,000, which belongs to depositors, and against which certificates of deposit are outstanding. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $240,000, and the amount of internal taxes paid in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, $955,000. The amount of called bonds on which interest has ceased and which have not been presented for pay, $57,000.

—By the death of Mr. Theodore L. Knauth, the founder and head of the firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, of Leipzig and New York, the mercantile community of both countries loses a distinguished member, and American commerce and industry one of their staunchest supporters. It was largely due to the personal influence of Mr. Knauth that many of our railroad securities became favorites in German moneyed circles, and he it was who, when at the beginning of the war our Government needed all the support of our financial magnates to help it through its difficulties, materially aided it in placing its bonds in Germany. Mr. Knauth also did much to aid emigration to this country, and many of our best citizens of the West before they came here took the advice of the successful banker.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 2, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1862	112½		112½		112½
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5-20's, 1865	110½		110½		110½
5-20's, 1865, new	110½		110½		110½
5-20's, 1867	110½		110½		110½
5-20's, 1868	110½		110½		110½
10-40's	109¾		109¾		109¾
Currency 6's	120½		120½		120½
New 5 per cents	107½		107½		107½
Northern Pacific 6's	77¾	78	77¾	78	77¾
Central Pacific 6's	87	87¼	87	87¼	87
Adams Express	106		106		106
Wells-Fargo Express	97½		97½		97½
American Express	60		60		60
Erie—Common	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
New York Central	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Hudson River	122		122		122½
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern	74½	74½	74	74½	74½
Illinois Central					
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½		93½		93½
Chicago & Northw'n—Common	84	84	84	84	84
Do. preferred					87
Rock Island	101½	102	101½	102	101½
St. Paul—common	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Do. preferred	54	54	54	54	54
Fort Wayne					95
Ohio & Mississippi	24½		24½		24½
Toledo, Wabash & Western	20¾		20¾		20¾
Chicago and Alton			122		123½
Do. preferred					
Hannibal & St. Jos.					
Atlantic & Pacific [scrip]					
C. C. & I. C.	118	119			
Ohio Central					
Tennessee, old	27		27		27½
Do. new	27½		27½		27½
South Carolina, July	16		16		
Missouri 6's	95		95		95

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Central	57¾	sales.
Pennsylvania scrip	102¾	sales.
Reading	55¾	sales.
United Companies, N. J.	126	
Oil Creek		
Lehigh Valley	61	61¾
Allegheny Valley	88	89
Central Transportation Company	44¾	45
C. C. & I. C. mortgage bonds, 1900	95	
Gold	109¾	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, September 5, 1874.

The trade movement among the wholesale houses of the city was more active to-day than yesterday, and merchants very generally believe that they are already in the midst of the fall trade, and look forward with confidence to a revival of business. It is not generally thought that the activity of a year ago is going to return, as that cannot take place in this city, at least, until the demand for iron becomes more notable, but the operation is almost universal that a steady trade, on a close basis, but none the less on a sure foundation, is to take place this fall, and may, ere spring, grow into as active and prosperous trade as Pittsburgh has ever known.

The report of the imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the month of August show a remarkable falling off. Thus the total value of fabrics entered at the port for the month of August (up to Friday 28th) was $11,489,209, against $26,072,972 during the corresponding period last year, $20,925,850 in 1872, and $19,379,121 in 1871. The total value of fabrics entered for consumption was $7,897,314 against $8,601,449 in the same period last year, $11,678,749 in 1872, and $13,244,434 in 1871. The amount placed on the market during the current month was $11,783,578, being $1,255,698 less than the amount marketed during the same period last year. Compared with the same period in 1872, the decrease amounts to $10,500,000, and $7,200,000 as compared with 1871. These returns show a failure to realize the anticipated activity in business; the purchases being limited principally to staple goods, and hence the falling off in the demand for imported fabrics, and the decrease in the importations. The entries for warehousing for the month were $3,223,605, against $4,467,631 for the corresponding period last year, $5,216,000 in 1872, and $5,084,000 in 1871. The withdrawals from warehouse during the month were $3,386,482, against $4,432,834 in August, 1873, $9,000,564 in 1872, and $4,717,226 in 1871.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last report, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,223	Apples, bbls	27
Cheese, lbs	72	Coal, bbls	1,209
Wheat, bus	572	Rye, sks	10
Oats, sacks	6,433	Butter, pkgs	17
Bacon, pcs	4,373	Bacon, lbs	12
Hay, bales	291	Peaches, crates	558

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,402	8,485	17,887
Apples, bbls	339	453	793
Cheese, lbs	14,570	700	15,270
Corn, sacks	4,000	4,293	8,293
Wheat, sks	3,900	5,000	8,900
Rye, sks	935	187	1,102
Oats, sacks	513	513	
Coal, bbls	24,378	31,092	55,470
Butter, pkgs	130	146	276
Bacon, pieces	4,446	8,284	12,730
Bacon, lbs	1,114	95	209
Potatoes, bushels	11,753	4,333	16,092
Ice, tons	500	430	930
Hay, bales	2,750	1,594	4,344
Peaches, crates	3,459	5,694	10,123

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. In small sales, dealers charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless otherwise specified, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market for grain seems to be quite dull. Very little business has taken place during the past week. Wheat is rather steady at unchanged prices. We quote as heretofore: Choice Kentucky and Michigan white $1 30@1 35; Ohio and Pennsylvania white $1 20@1 25; Ohio and Illinois amber, $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Indiana amber, $1 18@1 20; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 10@1 15. Corn is dull and prices are a little weak, although not fairly quotable below 80c for high mixed in elevator. We note a sale as low at 76c on track, which is generally considered below the market. We quote car at 82@83c for yellow, shelled, high mixed and yellow. Oats continue very active, and we note sales at a shade higher prices than heretofore, while sales were made at former quotations. We quote white oats at 52@54c; mixed 50@52c. Rye is inactive, and rather weak at 90@95c. Barley is nominal. We note sales in car lots as follows:

1 car red winter wheat	$1 15
1 car prime white wheat	1 20
1 car car corn, prime yellow, on track	82
1 car shelled corn, high mixed, on track	77
2 cars shelled corn, high mixed, in elevator	80
1 car shelled corn, high mixed, in elevator	82
2 cars shelled corn, high mixed, on track	79
1 car white oats on track	53
2 cars white oats in elevator	52
1 car white oats in elevator	53
1 car white oats in elevator	52
2 cars mixed oats in elevator	50

The receipts of grain for the month of August are very large, as will be seen from the following table:

	Bushels.
Wheat	19,752
Corn	49,502
Barley	4,982
Rye	5,692
Oats	290,282
Total	424,170

FLOUR—The jobbing trade is better to-day, and the market has considerably active. We quote as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; choice spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin & Iowa $6 75; red winter, old $6 75@7 00; new do $6 50@6 75; rye flour $5 75@6 00. Minnesota flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers have been reduced 25c ₱ bbl this week, and are now quoted as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $6 00; in sacks 50c off per bbl. Receipts for the past two weeks are 17,887 bbls.

HAY—The market for hay has improved somewhat, although the receipts have been liberal amounting, during the past three weeks, to 6,438 bales. Prices are now stronger. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $23 00@24 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $15 00@18 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@26 00. On the Allegheny market, wagon hay was in moderate supply, and ruled as follows: No. 1 timothy $28 00@30 00; No. 2 do $25 00@27 00; inferior to common $20 00@24 00.

MILL FEED—The market is rather dull, except on middlings, which are stronger and higher. We quote as follows: Bran at 90@95c; shorts $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt. We note the sale of 1 car of bran at 90c.

MALT—The market is unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80; western do $1 50@1 60.

GROCERIES.

There is a fairly active trade in groceries, with good prospects for its continuance. Coffees are weak and 1c lower. Sugars are dull and 1c down on both green and roasted. Sugars are firmer. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.		Japan	55@ 1 00
Fancy	23½c	Oolong	25@ 85c
Choice	21½@22c	Fancy	90@1 00
Prime	20½	Souchong	35@ 75c
Good	21 c	*Molasses.* ₱ gall.	
Ordinary	20 c	Strictly choice N O	68c
Roasted Coffees.		Good	60c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Prime	55@56c
Rio, in bulk	25 c	Common	50@52c
Java	38 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	@75c
Standard A	11 c	Sugar drips	65@70c
Standard B	10½c	Lower grades	45@60c
Standard C	10½c	*Spices.*	
Standard hards	11½c	Choice Carolina	9 c
Franklin extra C	10½c	Patna	8½@9c
American extra C	9½@10c	Singapore	7½@8c
Cuba	9 c	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ lb	13 @14c
Young Hyson	50c@1 00	Currants	7½@ 8c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Prunes	10@13½c
Imperial	50c@1 00		

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate and steady trade in canned goods at unchanged prices as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.		2 lbs Falmouth	
2½ lbs California		corn	2 25
apricots, ₱ doz	$4 75	2 lbs golden pump-	
2 lbs blackberries	1 75	kin	2 25
2 lbs blue berries	1 75	2 lbs green corn	1 75
2 lbs red cherries	2 00	2 lbs Marrowfat	
2 lbs white cherries	2 00	peas	2 00
2 lbs grapes	2 00	2 lbs small peas	2 00
2 lbs gooseberries	1 75	2 lbs tomatoes	1 50
2 lbs greengages	2 00	2 lbs do	1 75
2 lbs damson plums	2 00	*Oysters, Salmon &c.*	
2 lbs peaches	2 50	1 lb California	
2 lbs peaches	3 00	salmon	2 75
2 lbs peaches, extra	3 75	2 lbs do do	4 00
2 lbs Cal. Bartlett		1 lb spiced salmon	2 25
pears	4 75	1 lb spiced salmon	3 50
2 lbs Bartlett pears	2 50	3 lbs do do	6 50
2 lbs pears	2 00	2 lbs do oysters	2 25
2 lbs pine apple	2 25	2 lbs do do	3 00
2 lbs raspberries	2 50	2 lbs do do	2 00
2 lbs strawberries	2 00	2 lbs do do	1 60
Vegetables.		2 lbs do do	1 00
2 lbs sugar corn	1 75	2 lbs do do	1 60
2 lbs Burnham's		2 lbs do do	1 60
sparagus	4 00	1 lb spiced oysters	2 25
2 lbs lima beans	2 25	lunch	1 50
2 lbs string beans	1 50	and prime mercantile paper	5@6 per
2 lbs Winslow's		cent. for short date, and 6½ to 7½	
green corn	2 40	per cent. for long date. The public	
2 lbs Burnham's corn	2 25	debt statement shows a reduction during Au-	
2 lbs half 'n' corn	2 00	gust of $1,626,760. The interest balance in the	
		Treasury is $16,620,000, an unusually large, and	
		we may say, unnecessarily large amount. The	
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Do. preferred					87
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The receipts of grain for the month of August are very large, as will be seen from the following table:

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Oats	290,282
Total	424,170

FLOUR—The jobbing trade is better to-day, and the market has considerably active. We quote as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; choice spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin & Iowa $6 75; red winter, old $6 75@7 00; new do $6 50@6 75; rye flour $5 75@6 00. Minnesota flour $7 25@7 50; corn me

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.

THE people of Ohio were not to be imposed on by the delusive humbug of "minority representation," and so they quietly sat down upon it with an adverse majority of 185,800 votes.

How tenderly the leaders of the Democracy are dusting that old coffin of the Lost Cause! Should the lid ever be taken off, we shall expect to see them go down on their knees in reverence before the mouldy skeleton.

THE resolutions of the Ohio Democracy studiously avoid all reference to a return to specie payments at any time, and the leading Democratic organ of Western Pennsylvania says they "thoroughly embrace the Democratic idea."

THE Democratic party is just now in a similar plight to that of the muddled Indian who strayed away from his camp and got lost. Somebody asked him "Injun lost?" "No," said, he disdainfully. "Indian no lost; wigwam lost;" striking his breast, and exclaiming "Indian here!"

IT is encouraging to learn that the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, in this State, which have the largest rolling mills upon one spot in the world, have now about three thousand hands at work out of the four thousand and upwards that were employed at the outbreak of the "panic" last September.

IT IS sincerely to be hoped the report that President GRANT has declined to visit Springfield, Illinois, upon the approaching occasion of the dedication of the monument of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "on account of the pressure of official duties," may prove to be unfounded. If true, it will strike the majority of thoughtful people in a decidedly, to him, unfavorable way.

THERE seems to be little doubt that Governor DIX will be renominated by the Republicans of New York, with hardly a show of opposition. Indeed, the Democrats of that State are so sure of it that they are already deploring the fatuity of the Republicans, and laboring to show that he is the weakest of all possible candidates. Isn't this disinterested solicitude touching?

IT MUST sound very pleasantly to the Democratic manufacturers and workmen of Pennsylvania, particularly those engaged in the iron industries, to be informed by the Pittsburgh *Post* that the free trade repudiation platform of the Ohio Bourbons "thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea." If this declaration does not cost the party the loss of many Democratic votes, we shall be not a little mistaken.

THE latest published monthly report of the Bureau of statistics brings down the figures of our foreign trade to May 31 of the present year. Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the exports for the eleven months ended May 31, 1874, exceeded the imports by $36,264,628, while for the corresponding period of 1873 the imports exceeded the exports in the sum of $88,858,488—a gain in our favor of $125,123,-114.

A FRENCH scientist of eminence, who has long studied the problem of utilizing anthracite coal-dust, which lies in mountainous heaps near every coal mine, and which has hitherto been a mere incumbrance, announces that he has perfected a method which will result in producing an excellent fuel therefrom, which can be sold for a dollar a ton less than the regular coal. This, if true, is an important and interesting fact.

REPUBLICANS should bear in mind that the duty of the hour is to unite and organize. After a victory the political machinery needs oiling and repairing. Men grow cold and indifferent from long inactivity; county organizations become disorganized and scattered, and leaders get turned aside into private business pursuits. The issues are now squarely made up, and the lines distinctly drawn. It is the time for work and vigilance.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $9,525,261, against $8,465,334 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations at that port since the first of January aggregate a value of $275,042,848, against $276,057,520 for the relating period of 1873. The exports of gold and silver for the week were $642,455, making with $40,314,832 previously reported, $40,957,287 since the beginning of the year.

SAWARD'S *Coal Trade Journal* says with regard to the maintenance of the coal combination, and the restrictions which it has found itself driven to place upon the output, that "the dealers must be protected and there can be no change in the programme this year without the work, but the bargain must be strictly adhered to. Next season there may be some provision in the agreement for such an unfortunate state of affairs as has prevailed in all industries this year."

THE goose-fish is composed entirely of mouth, except two fins, which look like goose wings without any feathers, and a miserable little tail. like a goose's tail after it has been plucked. Its enormous mouth will take in a four-gallon jug, but its body hasn't belly enough to hold a pint cup. When you see the mouth, and the goose fins, and tail, you see all there is of it. It has no body worth mentioning, no flesh, no fat, no oil, no anything except unlimited mouth. The platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy is a goose-fish platform.

AN IMPORTANT decision relative to the legality of using, without stamps, receipts and checks payable "one day after date without grace," as substitutes for regular bank checks, payable at sight or on demand, has just been made by the Internal Revenue Department, to the effect that all bank checks, drafts, or orders, payable at sight or on demand, drawn by any party, for any amount, upon a bank, banker, or trust company, are subject to the stamp tax of two cents. All other papers issued on or after October 1, 1872, are exempt.

THE eminent purity of Governor HARTRANFT's administration of public affairs has been recognized throughout the land, and his inflexible opposition to all jobbery has become so much a proverb that it is commonly spoken of as idle to pass any doubtful measure so long as he remains Governor, since it is certain to be killed by the Executive veto. In view of this history, so familiar to the people, the slurs and flings of the Democratic press at the inflexible and incorruptible official are as disgraceful as they are impudent.

ACCORDING to the New York press there is every prospect that the fall trade which is now opening will prove more than ordinarily satisfactory. Merchants from the West and South have within the past few days commenced arriving, and are hopeful of the revival of business in their respective localities, to meet which anticipated demand they have come prepared to make heavier purchases than was expected. Their old stocks have been cleared off, and the good crops give promise of an end of the long season of dullness.

SPEAKING of the finance plank of the Pennsylvania Democratic platform, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* cavalierly observes:

"We are not accustomed to regard the doctrine of Pennsylvania with reverence. It is not likely that the Democratic party will ever elect a President until it is willing to look to Pennsylvania. Those Pennsylvanians are too near August Belmont to announce a true theory of finance."

This contemptuous treatment of the Democracy of a great and powerful State is exceedingly unwise, to say nothing of its manifest ingratitude to the Pittsburgh *Post*, which made haste to indorse the free trade repudiation resolutions of the Ohio Bourbons as "thoroughly embracing the Democratic idea."

A FEW days ago we printed some statistics furnished by ALEXANDER DELMAR, late statistician of the Treasury Department, concerning the prospective European market for our surplus breadstuffs, his conclusion being that Great Britain would require an importation of 92,400,000 bushels of wheat, 52,000,000 bushels of which would have to be drawn from the granaries of the United States. But Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL, ex-Mayor of Chicago, and one of the editors of the *Tribune* of that city, a shrewd and careful observer, who is now in Europe, estimates that the continental grain growing countries will be able to supply England with all the breadstuffs she needs this year. In any event, it seems a fair presumption that, on account of the large wheat crops in all the European countries this season, we cannot expect to find a market in Great Britain for so large an amount during the next twelve months as we have sent there within the last year.

"THE FRENCH OF ASIA."

A war between China and Japan fifty years ago would not have had much interest for the Christian people of the West, hardly much more than a war between kites and crows, except, indeed as certain sorts of trade might possibly have been affected by the result. A war between the same powers at the present day, each of them armed with European weapons, and one, if not both of them, influenced more or less by Western ideas of diplomacy and national dignity, would be a spectacle well worthy of attention. And it is a spectacle which the world seems likely before long to behold. The subject of the quarrel is the island called Taiwan by the Chinese, but known to the West by the Portuguese name of Formosa, or the beautiful. It is situated ninety miles from the Chinese coast opposite the province of Tokien, in the government of which the Western part of the island is included. A ridge of mountains, running almost from one end of the island to the other, separates the Chinese settlements on the Western coast from the parts inhabited by a multitude of Malay tribes. Though the Chinese government asserts right of sovereignty in the entire island as a part of the empire, it has never been able to subjugate it or to exercise any control over the tribes which inhabit the mountainous interior and the Eastern coast. Even on the western side of the island the power of the Pekin government is confined within very narrow limits, outside of which the people show no respect for Chinese authority. Hence when any one of the European powers has had occasion to lodge complaint at Pekin against the Formosans for plundering vessels and murdering sailors cast upon their shores, Chinese officials have been accustomed to profess inability either to prevent or punish such offenses, and to say that the power offended must seek redress for itself. Accordingly England, the United States and other governments have each been compelled to teach the Formosans some of the duties of hospatality by bombading villages on their coast. Six or eight years ago, as some may resolfect, an American expedition headed by an Amerian consul, punished severely one of the tribes and exacted from its chief a promise of better behaviour in future.

It seems, however, that none of these lessons have prevented the Formosans from treating Japanese ships and sailors in the old way. Having, through their ambassador at Pekin, complained of these continued injuries, the Japanese were told, as Americans and others had been told, that they must right the wrong themselves, as the Chinese government did not consider itself responsible for the acts of the Formosan tribes of the Eastern coast. This reply the Japanese profess to have understood as indicating indifference on the part of the Chinese functionaries as to what the Japanese might do in the eastern part of the island. They therefore seem to have resolved at once to seize and occupy the Eastern coast of Formosa. But when word reached Pekin that the Japanese were fitting out a military expedition on a very extensive scale, much more extensive than could be needed to punish a couple of wild tribes, and that a number of Americans, including an officer of the American navy and an American Consul would accompany the expedition, the Chinese officials took the alarm and informed the Japanese government that the emperor of China reserved unto himself to punish the Formosans for their murder of Japanese sailors, and that the Chinese Admiral, LI HANG TSCHANG would immediately leave Tientsin for the purpose.

When this Chinese message arrived in Japan, the expedition against Formosa was ready to sail. But the commander of it was ordered not to sail until he should receive farther orders. The troops, however, eager to distinguish themselves and fearing that the enterprise might be given up altogether, manifested so much disgust at the delay, that the commander in chief to prevent open mutiny disobeyed his orders and sailed for Formosa. Arriving at the island early in May, the Japanese began to form an entrenched camp. But before it was half finished, they were attacked by the Boutans, the most numerous and warlike of the tribes of the East coast. This assault, the Japanese using their European weapons and discipline, repelled with an ease which showed that they needed no fortified camp in contending with such enemies. In fact, the Boutans were speedily driven into the mountains and all their strongholds captured, and these victories so impressed the other tribes that their presence all surrendered, one after another, to the invaders, and in a few days the Japanese were masters of the entire Eastern portion of the island.

At this result of the expedition the Chinese became greatly disquieted. Commissioners sent from Pekin to watch the invaders, reminded them at several successive stages of their operations that they had accomplished the object of their expedition and that it was time to retire. These remonstrances having failed of effect, at length the Mikado received from Pekin a message of the purport that China would declare war, unless within three months he should withdraw his troops from the island of Formosa. The answer of the Japanese government we may hear any day. On the one hand, the government is said to consist of men who particularly desire peace, who, indeed, deprecate war just now as involving an amount of expenditure for which they are not prepared, and which might result in financial disaster. On the other hand, there is a powerful party, which desires war as a means of acquiring national prestige and glory. This party is so powerful that probably no government dare resist its will or wound its susceptibilities by yielding to the Chinese demand. Any government which should abandon the recent conquest in concession to the Chinese threat, would be denounced, dishonored and overthrown as having disgraced the nation. As there is reason to suspect that the mutiny mentioned above was a mere artifice of the government, war seems likely to be its response to the Chinese ultimatum. If this should be the answer, it must be admitted that the Japanese have already established their title to be regarded as the "French of Asia."

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The character of the declaration of principles adopted by the Democratic State Convention Thursday, may be epitomized in a very few words. Whatever therein is sound and good, is plagiarized from the Republican party—whilst whatever is unsound and vicious, is original. Putting aside, for the time being, its tawdry, cheap-Jack invectives against the Republican party, we invite attention to the significant fact that, upon all the leading issues vital to the honor and welfare of the nation and to the prosperity of the great manufacturing Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the platform is as silent as the grave. The very genius of cowardice must have inspired it. It prates vaguely of the depression of the industrial interests of the country, but it is as dumb as an oyster concerning the all-important question of protection to these interests. It favors, ostensibly, a return to specie payments, but not a new word of rebuke to offer against the parasitical repudiation of the national debt by the Democracy of other States, the proposed abolition of the national banking system, the unlimited issue of non-interest bearing circulation notes, and the submerging of the land with a deluge of wild-cat currency—the legitimate inference being that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania itself has become tainted with the virus of free trade and repudiation. That, indeed, it is the purpose of that party to make these features a salient point in its future policy, is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the Pittsburgh *Post*, in its issue of yesterday morning, speaking of the proceedings of the Ohio State Democratic Convention, jubilantly exclaimed: "The platform of principles announced," which include repudiation and a repeal or modification of the tariff, "thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea"—and predicted the triumphant election of the ticket nominated upon it. Nothing but the selfish cowardice of the Convention prevented it from openly indorsing and espousing the disgraceful heresy of the free-trade repudiationists of Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Missouri. That body was afraid such a course would damage the chances of the ticket, and so passed the matter over in craven silence; that was all. Neither has the platform a single syllable of remonstance against the adoption of the proposed Canadian Reciprocity treaty—a conspiracy concocted by British free traders to cripple the growing ascendancy of our country in the manufacturing markets of the world, and relegate us for the next twenty-one years to our old-time industrial vassalage to England. We shall hereafter take occasion to refer to its evident desire to weaken the National Government, and paralyze both Congress and the Administration. It is sufficient, at this time, to set over against its savage denunciation of mixed schools and the Civil Rights bill, the published words of HORACE GREELEY, delivered less than two months before the Democracy nominated him at Baltimore for the Presidency. In the summer of 1872, he said, in a public speech at Poughkeepsie, New York, in speaking of the colored man, his duties, rights and privileges:

"I trust the day is not far distant when their common rights to any public conveyance and in public meetings and institutions will be recognized, as they are not recognized of old, and as they are but imperfectly recognized still. I hope the time will come when our educational institutions and seminaries will be open to men of all races, with a freedom, with a hospitality which has never yet been enjoyed. I trust the time will come when no man's color will exclude him from any church or any religious organization whatever. So, then, I say with regard to our common schools, where a rural district contains out twenty-five or thirty families, it is simply impossible, where two or three of those are colored, to have separate schools; and, in those cases, to say that black children shall not go to school with white children, is to say they shall not have any school whatever."

And now, before the daises have thrice bloomed over the grave of their late misguided leader, they revile his teachings, denounce his principles, and spit derision upon his memory. Such is the platform upon which the party, whose record is darkened by almost every crime in the political calendar, and not one of which has ever been abandoned, repented of or even apologized for, comes before the voters of Pennsylvania with a request to be once more intrusted with the reins of power. Can there, under these circumstances, be any doubt that the Keystone State will give an overwhelming majority for the principles and candidates of the Republican party, which has always punished corruption, and awarded every man his rights under the law? We trow not.

AS A propounder of difficult conundrums the Chicago *Times* is a decided success. Here is the latest riddle suggested by that curiously analytical paper:

"The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention writes that 'a steady effort should be made to bring the government back to par with gold, and so secure a return to specie payment at the earliest possible period that resumption can be effected with safety.' And the Missouri convention writes that while it doesn't concede the right of the government to issue and maintain a national paper currency, yet if this policy is to be persisted in, it favors the substitution of greenbacks for bank notes. The Pennsylvania convention has nothing to say about the payment of the 5-20 bonds, while the Missouri convention roundly asserts that these bonds were made payable in greenbacks by the law authorizing their issue. The Pennsylvania convention dodges the tariff question, while the Missouri convention demands a tariff for revenue only."

Very naturally the *Times* is anxious to know which of these two epistles, if either, contains the sincere milk of the Democratic word, and we respectfully call upon our neighbor, the *Post*, to enlighten it.

THE Democratic St. Louis *Republican* sorrows as one without hope. A few days ago that paper said: "If the Western Democracy expects to make a serious effort to regain national ascendency, the first thing they have to do is to disavow absolutely the proposition of paying the five-twenty bonds by a new issue of greenbacks; they can never cross the Allegheny mountains, if, indeed, they can reach that barrier, with such a dangerous proposition on their shoulders." And now, to make its misery the more poignant, not only have the faithful of Ohio, but also those of Missouri itself, gone over body and soul to the Pendletonian greenback theory. The *Republican* evidently feels a good deal like the unfortunate wretch who, when about to be hung, was asked whether he had any thing to make a speech. "No" he replied: "It looks like rain, I don't want to get wet; go on with your hanging."

AFTER repeated trials, complete success in the conversion either of petroleum or naptha into illuminating gas of the finest quality has, it is claimed, been achieved. A contract with the Hoboken Gas Company to supply illuminating gas for city purposes, has already been entered into by the discoverers, one of whom, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, has already made his mark as a manufacturer of gas, and they assert that there is no reason why their apparatus should not be universally adopted. Results of no ordinary commercial importance are predicted. A judgment is readily formed that any cheap process by which petroleum and kindred substances may be made available as a substitute for expensive bituminous coals, must necessarily command attention.

A NOVEL and curious strike is threatened in London. The retail dry goods clerks of that metropolis have taken a great dislike to wearing moustaches, and against this fashion their masters, it appears, have combined to set their faces. The men resist any interference of this sort, and threaten to quit work in a body if the general order to shave is issued. It would be a desirable movement in one respect, since it is pretty certain that if such a step were taken by the men their vacant places would be instantly filled by the thousands of females now vainly seeking remunerative employment. But perhaps the employers might set their faces against feminine cheeks, too.

IMMIGRATION, thus far this year, seems to obey the law ruling in times of business depression, and only comes up to about half the rate of 1873. A New York contemporary states that the great financial crisis of 1837 caused immigration suddenly to drop from 80,000 to less than half that number. So in the year 1857, immigration numbered 183,773, but the panic came, and the very next year we could boast only 79,589. In our present experience of "material misery" we witness the same phenomena, showing how truly material and moral causes regularly govern the numerical proportion of the influx of Europeans into the United States in successive years.

A MATTER of general interest, not less to the people of Pennsylvania than those of other States, is the announcement made in the New York *Insurance Chronicle* that the Insurance Commissioner of that State, having examined the following companies and found them unsound, has revoked their authority to do business in that State: Allemannia of Cleveland, Atlantic and Pacific of Chicago, Clay of Kentucky, Hibernia of Cleveland, German of Erie, and Franklin of Wheeling.

The South.

[Boston Herald, Independent.]

The condition of affairs in some of the Southern States is hardly more assuring than it was at the close of the rebellion. The years which have elapsed since the surrender of Lee apparently have contributed little toward reconciling the antagonistic races which inhabit that section, and to-day the whites of that sunny region are striving for control over the blacks as of old. The methods by which they are doing this are various, and, of course, are scarcely comprehended in the North. But even there it is understood that there is not a mutual understanding if not a systematic plan for depressing the blacks by denying them the advantages of education, and through terrorism driving them from the ballot-box. All this time, North and South, the people are marveling at the disorders which are continually breaking out in Southern territory. Yet there is nothing to marvel at. It is the natural result of the course pursued, and if the method is continuously followed for any length of time, it is sure to culminate in anarchy. If we proscribe the colored race politically, we cannot escape trouble. We must either elevate it or exterminate it. We cannot deny it school privileges, we cannot keep it from the polls, we cannot reach it to despise itself and have peace. The negro must have civil rights, or the South will be as turbulent as England finds Ireland to-day.

The End of the Life of a Rover.

There is in the insane hospital at Augusta, Maine, now lying at the point of death, a patient named Samuel Hallinswoth Howard, a boy about eighty, who has spent a singular life in this world. He was evidently a circus performer when a young man, and has often amused the patients and attendants by his vaulting and other feats once practiced in the ring. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, but disgraced himself and ran away, so that he could never receive a pension; he served a term in the State prison, and was confined for it in the Kennebec jail for nine years, from which place he was removed to the insane hospital in 1847—twenty-seven years ago—where he has since passed his existence and had a home. Stealing has always been his besetting weakness or dominant characteristic. He has been a State patient, within the walls of the hospital for almost a third of a century; he has no known relative or friend in the world. His insanity has been of a mild form. As above stated, he is now lying at the point of death, and will soon close a long life that seems to most minds infinitely worse than death.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

On the Heights—Richfield as It was and Is —Glimpses of Autumn Styles, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, August 31, 1874.

Those who are compelled to spend the summer days amid the heats of the great city, instead of flying off to cool pastures in the valleys and on the mountains, console themselves with peaches and reflection upon the undeniable fact that this has been the loveliest summer upon record. Set it down, that whatever else has happened or may happen, this summer—of 1874—now ended, has been bright, beautiful and enjoyable beyond precedent. No hot nights even between brick walls, few really melting days, yet skies blue as Italy's own and showers nearly all the time. Perhaps we shall have to pay for it in a wet autumn and snowy winter, but we have had the summer at any rate.

Nor is it yet over. Business men and busy women must be at their posts of duty, but persons of wealth and leisure, ladies who have the happiness or misery of being provided for, are still defying care in the woods, by the sea side, among the hills or upon the mountain tops, as witness the still, silent streets, (up town) the blocks of vacant houses, the comparatively empty cars, (not more than one row standing,) and the sad looks of the butcher and the baker, who mourn the continued absence of their customers.

Here at Richfield Springs, however, which is about fifteen hundred feet above the level of the Hudson river at Albany, it does not seem summery at this season, particularly in the contrast from the fierce hot sun and glaring asphaltum of New York streets and squares, it is rather odd to sit by the fire in the evening, sleep under two blankets, and be afraid—as many ladies are—to stir a step without a blanket shawl.

Richfield has been a charming place for summer sojourn, and still retains a part of its old time attractions. It is built upon a plateau at the top of a hill which, like Catskill, forms part of a spur of the Alleghanies. There are seven lovely lakes within a short distance of the Sulphur Springs, which have given its reputation, the largest of which are Lake Otsego and Lake Canandaigua. The latter is only a mile or so in reached by the stage. Every morning in the day and furnishes boating, fishing and water lilies of fine quality at very small expense.

Cooperstown is within easy driving distance and one of the things to do is to ride along the banks of Lake Otsego, visit the cemetery at Cooperstown, where the Indian romanceist is *not* buried, and returning, eat a fish and poultry dinner at "Tennicellfes," a small Greenwich about a mile this side of Cooperstown which has acquired a local celebrity justified by the excellence of its cuisine and which obtains an added charm from the simplicity of its appointments and its proximity to perhaps the loveliest point on the lake.

RICHFIELD AS IT WAS.

Ten years ago, Richfield was almost unknown to fame. Doctors sent their patients there occasionally, but the place had to be hunted out on the map or from the railroad guide, and many were deterred from going when it was found that access could only be obtained by a stage ride of twelve miles up an almost straight ascent from Herkimer, and that opinions as to the accommodation to be obtained were of the most diverse, and therefore doubtful character. Those who persevered were, however, repaid by the sight of a goodly, if not quite the promised land; a peaceful land, high up, out of the rush of the lower world; a sort of vestibule of heaven, where one could breathe reviving air and almost catch a glimpse of the glories beyond.

This is what it seemed to some of those who saw it before the freshness was gone, before the sickening odor of fashion had penetrated to it, the railroad had spanned the mountain and brought the vulgar crowd to its holy places.

To be sure, the houses were low ceilings and its walls were white-washed; feather beds were placed upon ticks filled with clean straw and "comforters"—which, with the feathers underneath, made the straw beds into very comfortable mattresses—took the place of blankets; but the air made the sleepless sleep, while the corn bread, the delicious trout, and chicken pie and the blackberry pudding would have roused enthusiasm in the soul of a cynic.

It is true that the host who had been a well-to-do farmer, and did his own carving, cut his steaks very thin, and was not quite politely, called "chunks;" but it was tender and it was to his own loss (they have learned now to serve it in fashionably thin and meagre slices) if he cooked potatoes as they were not potatoes at all; they were manna dropped right down and out of heaven, washed with cream.

OF COURSE THIS IS CHANGED NOW ABOUT.

Of course this state of things could not last always. A change must have come sometime; but it was precipitated by an enthusiastic newspaper correspondent, who went to Richfield sick, got well and sung its praises in rapturous style. It is the rarest thing in the world to find a well person. Everybody is sick more or less. Naturally, everybody wanted to go to Richfield Springs. The following summer everybody went. They broke the stage lines down and sent the drivers to the insane asylum; the countryman's country like a swarm of locusts, and like those small imps ate up every green and eatable thing. They demoralized the unsophisticated minds of the residents by putting thoughts of wealth and money-making into their heads, so that they raised their prices exorbitantly and erected sheds in which they packed people as if they had been cattle.

But this evil, in time, cured itself. Richfield began to have a bad name; people left it alone severely for a year or so, until now, it has recovered its equilibrium and, although it will never be again the ideal spot it seemed when it was first discovered, yet it is a very agreeable resort—not over fashionable, yet not dull, and abounding in resources of a quiet, middle-aged kind.

HOW WE DRESS.

The dress at Richfield is very cosmopolitan, and therefore difficult to describe or specify. Thin dresses are but little needed, only worn during the heat of the day are covered up with woolen shawels and sacks in the evening, or exchanged for the inevitable black silk or cashmere.

There is little, if any, of the extremely fashionable dressing to be observed in Saratoga mixed up with so much that is common and *outre* and absolete; but there is a large infusion of the quiet, good taste characteristic of people of the highest class. Ideas of dress are more fixed and permanent, because they are the result of intelligence and cultivation, and not of a restless and feverish desire to be in the fashions or morbid fear of being out of it.

This is the reason why fashions seem to change less here than elsewhere, even among the summer visitors. Many persons and families come here year after year; their dress always consists of the same pure, self-colored fabrics, unostentatious but thoroughly good, quite carefully adapted to the prevailing styles, but with no effort to follow the vagaries or push styles to extremes.

A daughter of a wealthy New Yorker, for example, is here with her mother, who has never been to a party or spent an evening away from home in a mixed company, who has never worn a particle of false hair or false complexion. Think of that, you little old women of thirteen or thereabouts, who are crazy for long dresses and chignons, who want to go to parties instead of school, and are worn out and tired of life at twenty!

One is glad to find such people as one meets at Richfield. There is a restful spirit about them which is unexpectedly quieting and pleasant after the tear and rush of New York life. It makes one realise that there are people still who love their own lives, who have happy, care-free homes, who are content with them and have no more to do with the vulgar contests of the world than if they lived out of it.

NEW AUTUMN STYLES.

Back to New York, very much against my will, I have come, in time to tell my readers something of what is in preparation for them for the coming season. Much will be said about novelty, of course, but as yet there is nothing more than an emphatic reproduction of recent ideas. The skirts cling more closely than ever, over-skirts are aprons arranged with ladders of loops at the back, or scarfs crossed upon one side and forming a sash upon the other or at the back. The new polonaise is the old polonaise with a jacket back.

The rage is for cuirass bodies and sleeveless jackets, the former differing only from the latter in being plainly cut, fitting closely and being striped or wrought all over with beads or bullion, sometimes so as to form a sort of veritable coat of mail. This species of ornamentation is not confined to black and white jet, as formerly, but appears in as great profusion in blue jet and, as a matter of fact, in blue steel. These trimmings are adapted to the dark grays and black blues in materials, and heading, therefore, will not be confined to black toilettes, as heretofore.

Probably the most *recherche* color for the winter season will be one just received from Paris and called "invisible" blue, because it corresponds precisely to "invisible" green. It is a very pure, dark shade, easily confounded with damson or the black blue of last season, but quite different when compared with either. It looks well in a few pieces of cloth, silk and velvet that it can as yet be obtained, and only in one place that gloves will be found to match.

A new twilled foulard or washing silk has been imported, which forms a checkered pattern, brown, chamois, wood-color, marine blue, myrtle or iron gray, with black or white. The blocked material is always accompanied by the same fabric in the solid, self-color, and the two are used to "build" one of the new "composite" costumes. A hat-bonnet is made to wear with them, the principal trimming of which consists of two scarfs—one checkered, the other plain—twisted together to match.

This style is said to have been very fashionable abroad during the past season, and a few such dresses have been received from abroad and displayed at the watering places; but it is almost too late in the season for them here now, and they need, besides, the hand of taste to prevent picturesque possibilities from being turned into noisy and vulgar realities.

Evening colors are a shade deeper than last year, but are to be associated with white or black. We shall have, therefore, tinted silks, shrouded in muslin and laces, black or white dresses, with pale blue or pure blush pink finishings and facings, and with these, gloves, three or four buttoned, embroidered to match (embroidery having been revived), also the narrow welts stitched into the wrists, white or black like the embroidery.

The most practical fall suits are made of French all wool bege or some of the pretty woolen diagonals in iron gray and dark shades of brown. They have no trimming, except a lining of silk, which shows as a facing in collar, cuffs and basque, but they are very useful and are accompanied by a felt hat matching the shade and trimmed with folds of silk and the wing of a game bird.

The most stylish of making is a walking skirt trimmed with pleated flounces, apron overskirt and basque often side pleated, too.

En passant, it may be remarked in regard to ornaments that Ostrich feathers will be used for dark velvet bonnets, and the feathers, wings and the like of game birds, the various species, but not the hair and felt hats. Small birds are likewise in great demand.

Of course there is not much to be said about bonnets, as yet, but the first glimpses show as great diversity as ever, a decided falling off of the crown and as decided an enlargement of brim, which is very flaring and produces an effect not at all in harmony with the narrow, close fitting designs for dresses. There are some close bonnet shapes, however, and we must either fall back upon these or have the crown very much modified. JENNIE JUNE.

NATURAL GAS AS FUEL.

Are We Approaching a New Era in Iron Making?

[From the Iron Age, August 27.]

The importance of economizing in every item of the cost of iron manufacture, as a means of success, was never more clearly shown than in the present effort at Pittsburgh and vicinity to obtain natural gas as fuel for the ironworks. Among the great sources of the advantages hitherto claimed for Pittsburgh as an iron manufacturing center is the immense local supply of low priced bituminous fuel. Second in the possession of this *sine qua non* of iron making, neither the absence of rich ores nor the presence of labor troubles and strikes have availed to prevent the rapid and constant progress of that city in this industry. The low prices caused by the panic have, however, set the enterprising manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania to searching for a substitute for even cheap coal, which substitute they seem to have found, over a widely extended area of territory, in natural gas. For some time past gas fuel of this character has been in use at Erie and in Northeast Pennsylvania, at the former place both for lighting and warming purposes and generating steam, and in the latter, in the petroleum refineries and for illuminating purposes. The first practical use of this fuel for iron making of which we have note, is at the iron works of Means, Rogers & Burchfield, at Leechburg, near Pittsburgh, and at works of the same firm at McKeesport, where gas has been lately partially, if not entirely, used in the manufacture of iron in puddling and heating furnaces, and to generate power for the machinery. The advantages obtained are, first, an economy of about $60 per week, the cost of the coal previously used in the works named—and a very considerable gain, or more strictly speaking, avoidance of waste in the amount of iron made, together with a decided improvement in quality of product. Since the adoption of this fuel at the works named, several efforts have been made to introduce it into the immediate vicinity to obtain gas by boring, as well as at other places, with thus far very flattering success. At the works of Messrs. Moorhead, McClean & Co., a vein of gas has been found in a well being bored for water. At Rochester, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, wells are being bored with the view of utilizing the natural fuel. At Cincinnati it is stated that a very heavy flow of gas was obtained from a well sunk to a depth of four hundred feet. Another one the borer took freight, ran away, threw the two out, killing his mother, and very seriously injuring Sir John. From the affliction, however, he recovered partially, and in due time set out for America to reclaim his wife. As if adverse fate directed his every movement, when he reached Liverpool he was taken severely ill, and for a long time he lay vacillating, as it were, between life and death. Though recovering, his illness so preyed upon his mind that he became deeply impressed with the belief that he lived at all these years, unable to make known the object for which he was journeying when sickness overtook him.

In the latter part of last winter sanity strangely returned to the afflicted man, but only for a short interval before death relieved him of that life which had been a burden to him. During this lucid interval recollection of his earlier life came back to him, and the secret wife in Pittsburgh, whom he supposed had no knowledge of his brother, now Sir Alfred Talmadge, the true story of his marriage in this country, willed his immense fortune of $4,000,000, half to his wife in case she might be found alive. He further pledged his brother to send a special messenger to America for the purpose of hunting up his wife.

HUNTING THE BRIDE OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.

In pursuance of these pledges, a messenger was, as early as possible after the demise of Sir John, dispatched to this country with instructions to find the bride by advertisement or by personal search. The advertising was the first step taken, as we have seen, but the messenger, following the directions given by the husband before death, came from New York to Dundee soon after landing. At the latter place he found the parents of the lady, who directed him to Elmira, where she was then visiting. This was the latter part of May last. On arriving at Elmira the messenger inquired for the residence of Charles Rowland, brother-in-law of the lady whom he sought. He repaired to that gentleman's residence, No. 457 East Water street, where he found the long waiting and long sought bride of twenty years ago. The lady happened to be alone at the time the messenger called. The astonishing, the overwhelming pleasure and sorrow which contended for mastery as the sadly romantic history of her long ago bridegroom was unfolded, can be better imagined than told.

LADY TALMADGE.

Soon after this *denouement*, Mrs. Talmadge went to Washington, where she is now living with another sister. Mrs. Rowland was at first reluctant to say much about the affair, but she finally talked freely and interestingly concerning her sister's romance. She stated that the messenger from England left with her sister a considerable package, also letters and documents from her late husband. She and Candace talked little about the strange events, and it was probable that she had gone to Washington for the purpose of avoiding impertinent inquiries. Mrs. Talmadge had expressed herself entirely satisfied with the results of the strange messenger's visit, but whether or not the documents contained a conveyance of the half of Sir John's estate, as it has been said he left it, Mrs. Rowland was not prepared to say.

Candace has received a large number of communications from lawyers offering assistance in securing the fortune abroad, but she has uniformly declined all such offers, saying that she had no need of such aid in the premises. It is understood by her friends that she will before a great while be visited by her brother-in-law, Sir Alfred Talmadge, with whom she will go to England to possess her vast estate. The sister who shares equally with Sir Alfred also married against the parents' wishes. Her husband's name is Stanley. The last known of them they were at Key West, Florida. It is understood the surviving brother has instituted a search for his sister. Should she be found, it is likely a reunion of the family, including our Dundee girl, will be had.

Candace has a sister states that the clergyman who performed the secret marriage twenty years ago came to her father's house two or three times during the year of pledged secrecy, evidently determined to steal what he could not win. The manner is now remembered to have been singular, but at the time it attracted no unusual attention. He was a Baptist clergyman and the Rivenes were Presbyterians, and at the time we speak of no relations socially required the singular calls from the former. It is also stated that the secrecy was maintained at the wish of the bride, the banner having urged her to go with him to her home and make known their new relation. This she refused to do out of respect for his wishes regarding his own family. A correspondence was maintained after Talmadge left, but Candace was always careful to dispose of the letters, and steadfastly retained her secret locked in her own heart.

A Question to the Point.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

If the central idea of a Republican form of government is that the majority of legal voters making known their choice in a lawful manner constitutes an election by the people, then how can an election by the people under a Republican form of government be obtained in the election of one of the Supreme Judges when more than one-half of the legal voters are disfranchised by one of the Constitution?

Does not Section 16 of Article V. of the new Constitution call for the interference of Congress under the fourth section of Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States? MAJORITY.

A NEW law in reference to truant children is about to go into effect in New York city. It is designed to clear the streets of the young vagrants, who, growing up without education, furnish many recruits to the criminal classes. The law gives the Board of Education authority over all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years who are found wandering about the streets and public places during school hours, having no lawful occupation or business, and growing up in ignorance. These children the Board may order to be taught in the schools like ordinary pupils, or they may be instructed in useful trades, or they may be put in confinement and educated there. The agency of the police force is availed of for the enforcement of this new law.

REV. DR. CHAMBERS writes from Jerusalem to the *Christian Intelligencer* that "in outward things there are signs of improvement. New and handsome buildings are erected in and around the city; the valley of Hinnom, which once blazed with the fires kindled to consume offal, now flourishes with garden spots and groves of olive trees; and the plain of Rephaim is as fertile as when David formerly heard the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees (2 Samuel v. 24). But spiritually a casual visitor detects very little advance."

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

AN AMERICAN GIRL SUCCEEDS TO A TITLE AND A LARGE FORTUNE.

Strange Vicissitude of an English Baronet—Secret Marriage with an American Girl Twenty Years Ago—The Cause of the Long Separation —— Happy Denouement.

The Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette* of August 21 contains the following romantic story, which, considering that the lady who is the heroine of the story, is said to be a resident of this city, will be read with interest:

Not long since there was published in the *Gazette* an allusion to a romance which had for its home the village of Dundee, in Yates county. Since that time new and important developments have appeared in connection with that story, and we are now enabled to lay before our readers something of a connected narrative of the events involved in it. The story in its most barren statement of facts is one of strange and rare romance, which will be followed with the greatest interest, from the fact that the real *denouement* of the drama took place in this city, where resides a near relative of the lady who is the chief actor in it. Partly from this relative—Mrs. Charles Rowland—who resides at No. 457 East Water street, and who is a sister of the heroine in this live romance, and partly from scraps published in relation thereto, we gather

THE STORY OF CANDACE TALMADGE, nee Bliven, substantially as follows: In 1853 a gentleman of high birth and great wealth in England came to this country, to travel for pleasure and to study the scenery and people of the New World. A lover of nature in its most varied and picturesque character, he spent some time in Central New York, going about among our beautiful lakes, and tarrying upon their highly cultivated shores. In these rambles he came to the quiet village of Dundee, where he made a home for some time with a Baptist clergyman named Currier. While there he fell into companionship with the daughter of a well-to-do gentleman named Bliven. The girl was at that time sixteen years of age, handsome, engaging and sensible. The acquaintance soon ripened into a sort of romantic friendship, and at last the foreigner, whom we may as well designate by his proper name and title—Sir John Gordon Talmadge—offered his hand to Candace, which was accepted. The direct narrative is to the effect that the two were united by Rev. Mr.